

We are constrained, by the necessity of making room in the evening for the Reports of Lectures, to place a great portion of our earlier News by the Mail on our First Page. As our paper can be opened without straining the arms, our readers will have no difficulty in finding it.

For three columns of General News, Literary Notices and Miscellaneous, see First Page.

For the eventful Life of Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," see Last Page.

The Reputation of State Debits.

We have, by persevering effort, at length smoked out the Albany Argus on the subject of Reputation. That paper devotes nearly two columns of its Tuesday evening's issue to a direct and labored defence of its Political allies of Mississippi in refusing to pay the State Bonds!

We are surprised at the boldness of this avowal—and yet perhaps we ought not to be. Of what act of shame and injustice calculated to bring dishonor on our National character, occurring within the last twenty years, has the Argus not been the apologist?

The robbery and exile of the Cherokees—the tearing them from their firesides and their altars, where Christianity and Civilization had for years been exerting their benign influence—where schools, and farms and comfortable dwellings had taken the place of war-dances, and hunting-grounds, and savage wigwags—the expatriation of a peaceful, unoffending and steadily improving people, who had fought our battles in war and ceded us their lands in peace, and who vainly prayed us, through years of patient endurance of tyranny and wrong, to fulfil our solemn treaty stipulations and protect them in the enjoyment of the small remnant of their ancestral territory—the Heaven-daring inquiry of this black chapter of National perfidy, found a zealous and skilful apologist in the Albany Argus.

The mobbing and maiming those who hold meetings in opposition to Slavery—the violation and robbery of the Mails—the spirit of riot and outrage which broke up by violence a State Convention at Utica and caused the murder of Lovejoy at Alton—this has from the beginning received encouragement and aid from the Albany Argus.

The doctrine of Gen. Jackson that we could not recognize the right of Indians to lands which they had merely "seen from the mountains or passed in the chase"—a doctrine intended to palliate the violation of solemn treaties—and the consequent provocation of the Seminoles by shameful frauds and cruel wrongs to retaliations out of which have grown the present relentless war—all these, and many kindred iniquities, have met the tacit and effective if not the bold and energetic approval of the Albany Argus. Ought we, then, to have been surprised at its present avowal?

Let us examine the grounds on which the Argus justifies the conduct of its Mississippi brethren:

The Legislature of that State—both Houses Burden in politics—in 1837 passed a bill to authorize the borrowing of Seventeen and a Half Millions of Dollars for Banking purposes. Two Millions were so borrowed and invested in the Planters' Bank. This, the Argus says, its party do not object to paying. Is it not the fact that the Bank will pay the Bonds itself? And if so, is not the offer of the State to fulfil its engagement in this respect rather a cheap way of showing honesty?

The remaining Fifteen and a Half Millions were to be invested in a new grand "Union Bank of Mississippi." According to the Constitution of the State, the act authorizing this great loan was passed by the Legislature of 1837, advertised in three newspapers for three months prior to the next State Election, and approved by the Yeas and Nays of a majority of the Legislature now elected—to wit, that of 1838. So that the bill to establish the Union Bank and borrow Seventeen Millions and a Half was deliberately approved by two successive Loco-Foco Legislatures, and immediately by the People of Mississippi, to whom it was thus distinctly submitted.

The Bank and Loan bill having been thus approved, the Legislature proceeded to pass a supplementary act, authorizing the Governor of the State to subscribe for fifty thousand shares of its stock, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the State bonds as above authorized. The managers of the Bank were authorized to appoint three Commissioners to sell this Five Millions of State Stocks where and when they should think proper, but not under par. The Commissioners, thus authorized, proceeded to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, taking therefor at par bills on Philadelphia having some time to run. These bills were worth money in Mississippi, were paid into the Bank as cash, credited to the State as cash, and paid out by the Bank as cash. They formed a most acceptable medium of remittance to the East, were paid promptly when due, and were doubtless worth more than cash in Mississippi when at maturity. Nobody can doubt that both the original purchasers and the present holders of these bonds have paid more than they are worth for them—far more than they could be sold for if they were fully acknowledged by the State.

Thus stand the facts, then: the People of Mississippi authorized the borrowing of Seventeen and a Half Millions on the State, as a basis for Banking operations whereby their general and pressing pecuniary wants should be relieved; and in pursuance of that law Seven Millions of bonds have been issued on the faith and credit of the State and the full value realized therefor. If there has been irregularity in the issue—if the supplementary act were not authorized by the former act—it has been wholly the fault of the agents of the State, either directly chosen by the People or created by those who were so chosen. The money has been spent precisely as the People intended it should be—loaned out among them. Doubtless many among them have failed to secure so large a share of it as they expected and desired; but can that invalidate the contract? It strikes us that we never knew an instance of pleading the baby act to avoid the payment of an honest debt, where the pretext was more flimsy than in this case.

The Argus lays emphasis on the fact that the bonds were purchased by Nicholas Biddle, and that the U. S. Bank guaranteed the payment. What does this matter? The question is—Ought Mississippi to pay?—and the fact that Mr. Biddle or the Bank was the original purchaser can hardly be a valid defence in law, however it may be in Loco-Focoism. And as it is manifest that

the purchasers undoubtedly believed that they were dealing with men who had a right to sell, and that the bonds are now held by foreign capitalists, who have paid far more for them than they are worth, it seems to us that the talk of the Argus about the Bank, cotton speculations, stock gamblers, &c. is a very poor excuse for deliberate villany.

Just look at this matter: Here are Five Millions of the bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued under the explicit authority of her Legislature, executed by her Governor, and now in the hands of undoubtedly innocent and unsuspecting holders. These holders say to the State, "Pay us the interest on your Bonds." The Whigs, without exception respond—"The debt was unwisely contracted, but it is morally binding, and we must pay it." Loco-Focoism steps forward and says, "No, we will never pay a cent of it. You have on your bonds the endorsements of two broken and insolvent Banks: Look to them!" Is not this adding insult to injury?

The Argus asks "Why are not the denunciations of The Tribune poured out on the managers of the Union Bank?" Because their guilt or innocence is nothing compared with the spectacle of a State repudiating its debts. They may have acted dishonestly; and they have certainly been guilty of lending the money of the Bank to those who cannot repay it, and who, by voting the Anti-Bond ticket, have shown themselves as insolvent in morals as in money. If they have exceeded their authority, if they have acted dishonestly, let the State punish them most signally. She has courts and laws, and prosecutors and prisons. But let her at the same time set an example of honesty herself, and not send men daily to the penitentiary for acting on her own principles.

The assertion of the Argus that "the struggle on one side has been to screen the directors, stockholders and borrowers of the Union Bank," if it refers to us, is a mean falsehood. We have said no word intended to screen them. We have no objection to see every one of them in the Penitentiary who in any sense deserves it. We neither know nor care for one of them. Our only solicitude is for American credit and American honor.

The Argus says that the People of Mississippi "were deluded with the siren song that the Union Bank and its stockholders would not only pay all the money borrowed on the credit of the State, but that they would supply the State Treasury with loans and dividends to large amounts 'sides.' Certainly every body was to be made rich by the operation, and while it was thus promising, the scheme was very popular—just as in creating the State Banks of Alabama, Illinois and Arkansas—neither of which has ever been Whig—based upon the credit of the State. But the speculation has turned out an India rubber one, and now Loco-Focoism coolly turns round, and says, 'Messrs. holders of our bonds, collect your pay out of two rotten, insolvent banks, whose managers, we tell you frankly, beside being bankrupt, are the greatest scoundrels alive.' We call this doing business on a safe principle.

The Argus felicitates itself greatly on its association with the "twenty thousand tillers of the soil," who have voted not to pay the State Bonds. The tillers of the soil of Mississippi are negroes, who we believe have too much honesty to vote an Anti-Bond ticket, and who certainly have not deserved this cruel imputation on their character. We happen to recollect that in the summer of 1840 the Loco-Foco journals boasted of a certain victory in Mississippi, so great was the emigration going on of bankrupt speculators, swindlers, black-legs and loafers from that State to Texas. The (des of November showed a Whig majority of 2,000 and a Whig gain of 5,000 from the preceding year. We apprehend that the current has set less strongly toward Texas the past year.—At any rate, if the Argus is proud of its fellowship with the twenty thousand Mississippians who have voted not to pay, we are not less proud of our alliance with the eighteen thousand who have voted to pay. And does not any man see that if this debt had in truth been illegally and fraudulently contracted, and was not binding, it would have been impossible that a great party should rally as one man in favor of its payment? How much easier to make forty thousand voters believe that they ought not to than that they ought to pay a heavy debt for which they had realized no substantial consideration? The path of honor and duty is often diverse from that of ease and convenience. Yes, we are proud of the Whigs of Mississippi, and the Argus is welcome to its twenty thousand confederates and their common victory.

VERMONT.—We observe in many of our exchanges a statement that in the Senate of Vermont, at its late session, a resolution was offered to instruct their Senators in Congress to vote for a National Bank, which was indefinitely postponed by a majority of two. This is an error. A resolution was introduced by the Loco-Focos instructing their Senators not to vote for a National Bank, and this was laid on the table by a vote of two to one.

CATO thanks his friend, or friends, "Catholics," for the instruction volunteered in yesterday's Tribune—is sorry that his "impression" is relation to his subject should be mistaken by anticipation, and surmised that the mistake should suppose him to have mistaken the "demands of the Catholics." He is at a loss to find any ground in his letters for such a supposition, unless that he has said "Bishop Hughes asked a share in the School Fund." But share does not imply, much less is it synonymous with separation. Cato thinks too justly of the Catholics or of their leaders not to believe them capable of making their own demands intelligible, and too highly of himself to be the echo of others. Accordingly he has not only not shown as yet (his previous letters being merely prefatory) what his impression is as to the actual demands of the Catholics, but he does not intend to show it at all, except it should be collaterally or incidentally.—What he intends, as he distinctly announced, to state, is, "the right and the reasons of the claim of the Catholics,—not what they demand, but what they are entitled to obtain; and how they are so entitled. Here the Catholics themselves may find something to learn. However, these are the proper questions for legislative consideration, in view of which Cato writes. What many of the Catholics seek, and what they would be content with he does not assume the authority of being in their acquaintance enough to know. He therefore leaves details to those whose knowledge of local statistics or of the mysteries of committees may be more complete. But while he thus confines their proper province to Catholics, will not Catholics be equally generous, and trust (at least till the contrary appear) that Cato knows what he is about.

Why is Pease's Hoarhound Candy like the Sun? Do you give it up? Because it diffuses its blessings alike on the rich and the poor, the high and the humble.

NEW-YORK ELECTION—1841 and 1840.

From the Official Returns.

Complete Returns of the Votes for Senators, in the several Districts, at the late Election, compared with the vote for Presidential Electors in 1840.

FIRST SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
New-York	16,303	16,283	185,213	30,852	179	
Kings	2,623	2,708	48,315	3,298	25	
Rochester	816	767	861	903		
Total	19,742	19,758	233,389	35,150	205	
Loco maj.	14					

SECOND SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Dutchess	4,396	4,410	51,362	5,353	13	
Orange	4,134	4,249	51,362	5,353	13	
Ulster	4,931	5,108	31,420	4,917	2	
Sullivan	1,510	1,506	51,362	5,353	13	
Rochester	790	201	1,087	687		
Putnam	1,033	354	1,581	941		
Westchester	2,916	1,536	31,420	4,917	2	
Suffolk	1,902	291	2,143	2,415	1	
Queens	2,134	1,742	2,250	2,922	2	
Total	23,778	17,194	21,297	29,709	38	
Loco maj.	16,122					

THIRD SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Albany	6,945	5,474	71,544	6,732	45	
Rensselaer	5,353	5,132	64,124	5,732	32	
Schenectady	1,667	1,536	31,420	1,752	5	
Greene	3,063	2,828	31,420	2,981	7	
Delaware	3,201	1,867	31,420	2,981	13	
Schoharie	2,704	1,191	31,420	2,981	11	
Columbia	4,104	3,619	31,420	4,287	8	
Total	30,967	22,967	216,377	27,337	119	
Loco maj.	14,268					

FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Herkimer	2,868	2,348	31,420	2,928	9	
Montgomery	2,868	2,348	31,420	2,928	9	
Fulton & Ham.	1,214	1,736	121,587	2,047	20	
Saratoga	3,805	3,560	251,374	4,192	20	
Clinton	1,856	1,666	41,125	2,121	6	
Essex	1,624	1,262	31,420	2,415	1	
Franklin	1,182	1,124	31,420	1,149	4	
St. Lawrence	4,527	3,285	655,451	4,813	3	
Washington	2,913	4,061	143,124	5,711	23	
Warren	1,471	856	42,141	1,308	3	
Total	25,721	23,936	721,371	29,709	198	
Including 42 votes for 5th V. B. Varney.						
Loco maj.	14,195					

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Oneida	6,136	4,832	74,178	7,156	51	
Oswego	3,758	3,377	283,307	4,192	151	
Jefferson	5,214	4,728	293,136	6,267	59	
Lewis	1,672	1,414	135,125	1,718	37	
Otsego	4,745	3,152	135,125	4,826	57	
Madison	3,875	3,398	430,414	4,826	24	
Total	25,378	20,934	1,877,254	28,443	302	
Loco maj.	4,804					

SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Chemung	3,857	3,813	57,325	4,386	25	
Chenango	2,099	1,437	17,325	1,698	5	
Livingston	2,247	1,691	109,374	2,415	12	
Albany	1,911	1,311	60,120	4,192	12	
Broome	1,950	1,935	48,121	2,351	21	
Tioga	2,089	1,551	4,120	1,923	5	
Tompkins	3,455	3,381	70,357	3,963	32	
Albany	3,138	2,210	179,322	4,192	64	
Cattaraugus	2,204	2,249	33,125	2,928	24	
Total	25,721	23,936	721,371	29,709	198	
Loco maj.	1,692					

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Onondaga	6,567	5,757	261,631	6,557	105	
Saratoga	2,413	1,987	49,124	2,456	10	
Wayne	3,817	3,626	119,367	4,309	36	
Cayuga	1,808	1,714	188,374	2,172	41	
Ontario	3,276	3,557	255,451	4,828	152	
Cortland	2,151	2,212	161,229	2,456	44	
Total	25,019	23,625	1,088,265	29,063	464	
Loco maj.	1,391					

EIGHTH SENATE DISTRICT.

County.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
Monroe	4,043	4,066	23,125	4,437	64	
Hamilton	2,673	1,635	36,125	3,351	33	
Errie	2,861	3,803	27,325	6,267	45	
Niagara	1,723	1,211	155,219	2,319	78	
Orleans	2,845	1,698	124,231	2,606	77	
Genesee	1,206	2,439	34,125	2,928	10	
Wyoming	1,451	1,647	33,125	2,928	10	
Total	16,782	20,936	113,192	31,865	481	
Whig maj.	4,114					

RECAPITULATION.

District.	Loco.	Whig.	Abn.	Har.	V.B.	Abn.
First	19,742	19,758	233,389	35,150	205	
Second	23,778	17,194	21,297	29,709	38	
Third	30,967	22,967	216,377	27,337	119	
Fourth	25,721	23,936	721,371	29,709	198	
Fifth	25,378	20,934	1,877,254	28,443	302	
Sixth	25,019	23,625	1,088,265	29,063	464	
Seventh	25,019	23,625	1,088,265	29,063	464	
Eighth	16,782	20,936	113,192	31,865	481	
Total	187,976	171,801	5,882,123	2,123,020	2,533	
Loco Foco majority 1841, 16,575. Whig majority in 1840, 13,297. Whig falling off, 36,608. Loco Foco ditto, 31,757. Aggregate vote 1841, 364,650. Aggregate in 1840, 441,266. Less vote this year, 76,617.						

It will be seen that the comparison is made with the vote for Gen. Harrison last year, which was far above that of the other Whig tickets.

New-York Lyceum Lectures.

MR. BURRITT'S LECTURE before the New-York Lyceum last evening was an original and powerful incitement to universal effort in the great cause of intellectual culture and elevation. He was laboring under a severe cold and hoarseness, which compelled him to articulate slowly, laboriously; but the profound attention which was given by the vast concourse rendered his voice audible throughout the spacious Tabernacle. As we trust this Lecture is to be more than once repeated, and its salutary, inspiring truths yet breathed into many ears, we shall only endeavor to give an idea of its spirit and purpose.

As the physical life of Man, said Mr. B., has been shortened from the age of Methuselah, his intellectual life has been extended. While the nine hundred years of existence have been contracted to three-score and ten, the life-time of the mind is now longer than the whole Antediluvian period. Whole ages of mental activity and experience are crowded into years. The mere child is now familiar with facts which forty centuries labored to arrive at in vain—he knows, for instance, that the earth revolves on its own axis and around the sun—facts which the mighty intellects of Thales, of Anaxagoras, of Copernicus, struggled long to develop—which Kepler lived and died to establish, and the maintenance of which consumed Galileo to the dungeons of the Inquisition. The great error of our time is a superstitious and paralyzing belief in the omnipotence of Genius. It has almost become a part of our system of education to inculcate a belief in a set of deities who wield a capricious and despotic empire over Man, independent of the government of the Creator.

This remnant of ancient mythology is instilled into the child in its cradle, and sweetened to the taste of infancy, and it clings to him to the grave.

He hears more of the goddess Nature than of him who thundered from Sinai. "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me." Nature is benign—Nature is wonderful; Nature is beautiful; hers is the morning splendor and the evening twilight; hers are the flowers of summer, and the bounty which rewards the toils of the husbandman. Such is the lesson continually inculcated in our age—Nature is every thing, and shuts out from view the presence and the influence of Him 'who doeth His pleasure in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the Earth.'

The common idea of Nature is not more irreverent than that of the goblins Gnomes, Nixes, Talents, Natural Gifts, &c. is pernicious. The child learns by experience that in the tangible, common world, every thing is achieved by the proper cultivation and use of our physical powers. In regard to the mind, however, all is vague and formless. The absurd devotion to Classical studies in our time tends to confuse and confound our perceptions of the great but almost forgotten truth that there is no royal road to intellectual eminence.—[Mr. B. illustrated this truth at much length, with great clearness and beauty, insisting that Man's intellectual culture and achievement depends on himself, and the means of attaining eminence are within the reach of all.]

The favorites of Genius never leave any foot-prints to guide or animate succeeding aspirants.—They have 'born, not made,' written on their foreheads. The favorites are continually dithering round their heads and blowing into their ears those notes of inspiration with which their cheeks are continually distended. These conceits are not less untrue to experience than pernicious in their influence.

Wherever the young learner turns, he finds this fatal idea of Genius—this misbegotten imp of classic lore—intruding itself—every where except in the Bible—to discourage all attempts at intellectual elevation. But show me the evidence that those who have towered above the common measure of their kind were impelled by inborn gifts, and owed nothing to patient, persevering effort! Where shall we find such a Genius? In Homer? What know we of his first halting efforts at rhyme? Is it not evident that his head was whitened with age before he had acquired his wondrous mastery of the lyre? In Demosthenes? Look at him in his lonely cavern at his patient midnight studies, a mirror before him to correct his grimaces, a drawn sword suspended just above his shoulders to repress his shuffles! How long did he thus toil and strive, how often were his shoulders pierced and scarred, before he became the first orator of antiquity! Away, then, with the pernicious delusion of innate Genius! Success is the reward of well-directed, persevering effort, and comes to all who nobly struggle to achieve it!

Mr. BURRITT closed in a thrilling appeal to the Young Men of New-York to wait for no favorable tide—to hope for no impulse of Genius—to waste no time in fruitless lamentations over its absence—to yield never to the paralyzing influence of discouragement and despair, by which he had been robbed of the first twenty-one years of his life—but to commence the great work of intellectual improvement at once, pursue it with energy, and look with perfect assurance to success, reversing and containing the maxims of the heathen classics, and confidently relying that a fully developed, rightly cultivated intellect—an entire and true Man—is 'MADE NOT BORN.'

Dr. Lardner's Second Lecture.

No reflecting man, said Dr. LARDNER in commencing his Lecture last evening, can behold objects like those with which the firmament is filled without having the question pressed upon his mind—Are these splendid globes the habitations of creatures bearing any analogy in their forms, characters and purposes to ourselves—of beings endowed with faculties to discern the phenomena of nature, and through them the attributes of the Creator, and to pursue their investigations so as to rise to the same perfection, power, wisdom and goodness which we may attain.

This question obviously does not admit of a short and positive demonstration. Like many of the common questions of fact before our courts of justice, the proof consists in a great body of circumstantial evidence, which requires to be attentively considered and closely analyzed, to see if all the rays converge and harmonize with each other. Fortunately, Science has in this case supplied us with a large body of this evidence. To resolve this question it will be necessary first to consider what are the physical arrangements which render the Earth so admirably adapted to us. Three circumstances are unfolded by this consideration.

1. These arrangements are not the result of any of the common physical properties of matter which we might easily suppose to remain unchanged, and still these provisions might not exist. 2. They all strongly manifest design. We cannot consider them without seeing the design of an intelligent Creator, which not only supplies our physical necessities, but ministers to our pleasures; they indicate a